Exhibit 29

Pade7D: 260100

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1 being prevented, it just can't keep up with things. 2

And do we know with talc one way or the other which way it is? Like the body can't repair or can't repair fast enough or what the story is?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: We don't know.

7 BY MS. BROWN:

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- Because the truth is, we have mutated 0. genes all the time that our body is able to kill off and deal with, right?
- 11 A. We have mutations, I'm not sure they're 12 mutated genes.
- 13 Okay. Our cells, as a normal part of just being alive, mutate and our body is able to 14 15 force those cells to die so that they don't harm us, 16 right?

17 MS. THOMPSON: Object to form.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes. And one of the

pieces of data that we do know is that talcum powder 19

reduces apoptosis, which is what forces cells to die. 20

The cells that are abnormal, that are mutated. So 21

talcum powder has been demonstrated to decrease 22

apoptosis. 23

24 BY MS. BROWN:

A.

Ο.

25 0. And what study is that? 1 about in Ms. Converse's case, is it possible for you,

when you did your analysis of Ms. Converse's case, to

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know when the malignant transformations due to her

family history of breast cancer began?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

6 THE WITNESS: The malignant

7 transformation with regard to that specific --

BY MS. BROWN:

0. Risk factor.

- -- risk factor, that specific cause, 10
- 11 that one mutation that she may have hypothetically.
- We don't -- there is no demonstrated mutation in this
- patient's case. We're talking family history. But 13
- if there was a mutation, that's one mutation that she
- already has. She inherited that mutation. It didn't
- happen later, it happened when she was --16
 - О. Born --
- 18 A. Even before she was born, so...
- 19 Q. Okay. So if you think about ovarian
- 20 cancer sort of as this continuum where a woman needs
- 21 to develop 5 to 10 mutations to present with ovarian
- cancer, what you're saving is some causes of ovarian
- cancer, like a family history, a genetic mutation,
- could cause a woman to essentially be born already
- 25 some way along that continuum because she's born with

468

This would be the Fletcher study. Okay. We'll talk about that.

3 Have you reviewed the literature that 4 talc induces apoptosis of malignant cells and not 5 normal cells?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: Apoptosis of cells that

8 are damaged that could go on to become malignant,

9 yes.

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10 BY MS. BROWN:

11 So there is actually data that shows 12 the talc doing a good thing when it comes to 13 malignant cells, right? The talc is actually pausing 14 apoptosis of the malignant cells, right?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

16 THE WITNESS: No, if that's your you're

17 understanding, that's not what I'm saying.

BY MS. BROWN: 18

19 Okav.

20 Have you seen that literature where talc is inducing apoptosis of only malignant cells? 21

22 I've not seen that literature.

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

24 BY MS. BROWN:

25 So getting back to what we were talking the mutation, correct?

2 She would have one of those mutations, A.

3 yes.

4

Q. Is there a mutation that you believe a

woman could be born with that already gets her to the

6 5 to 10?

7 Meaning, does science know of a

mutation which a woman is born with that can already

ensure that she's going to get ovarian cancer? 9

10 MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: No, I'm not aware of any 11

12 of that.

13 BY MS. BROWN:

14 We were talking hypothetically about

Ms. Converse, but you would agree -- let's talk 15

16 concrete, though, about her now.

17 You would agree talc is a cause,

18 correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 О. You would agree family history of

breast cancer is a cause? 21

22 A. I think it's a possible cause.

23 Q. And you would agree other -- another

24 factor or another factors were a cause of her clear

25 cell cancer? PagelD: 260101

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- 1 MS. THOMPSON: Objection.
- 2 THE WITNESS: No, I can't give an
- 3 opinion about the exact percentage, if you will, or
- 4 assign an exact weight to each one of the those.
- 5 BY MS. BROWN:
 - Q. You noted in your Newsome report that
- 7 Ms. Newsome was diagnosed with a variant of
 - undetermined significance, the MUTYH gene, correct?
- 9 A. That's correct.
- 10 Q. And you indicate in your report that
- 11 that is not a clinically significant finding, right?
- 12 A. Yes.

6

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- Q. What do you mean by that?
 - A. There is no evidence in the literature
- 15 that I was able to identify, nor is there any
- 16 evidence in the National Cancer Center data base,
- 17 ClinVar, that that particular VUS has been reported
- 18 to be associated with any cancers, including ovarian
- 19 cancer.
- Q. I want to show you what we'll mark as
- 21 Exhibit 36 to your deposition, which is an article
- 22 from your updated reliance list by Dr. Hutchcraft, et
- 23 **al.**
- 24 (Exhibit 36, article by Dr. Megan
- Hutchcraft from updated reliance list, is marked for

- 1 A. Yes, between BRCA and Lynch syndrome.
- Q. Okay. And they go on to say that:
- 3 Although mutations in the MUTYH gene are best known
- ${\small 4}\>\>\>\> for MUTYH-associated polyposis and colorectal cancer,$
- 5 it plays a role in the development of ovarian cancer.
 - Do you see that?
- 7 A. That's what I see.
- 8 Q. They go on to say that in the review
- 9 they discuss the function of the gene, the
- 10 epidemiology and the mechanism for carcinogenesis,
- 11 right?

6

- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. And they examine the emerging role in
- $1\,4$ $\,$ the development of ovarian cancer and how this
- 15 mutation may confer risk of ovarian cancer by the
- 16 failure of its well-known base excision repair
- 17 mechanisms or by failure to induce cell death, right?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And they say that a germline mutation
- 20 of this MUTYH gene confers a 14 percent risk of
- 21 ovarian cancer by age 70, right?
- 22 A. Yes.

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- Q. And do you agree with this article that
- 24 the MUTYH gene has been associated with an increased
- 25 risk of ovarian cancer?

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- 1 identification)
- 2 BY MS. BROWN:
- 3 Q. Doctor, we've handed you what we've
- 4 marked as Exhibit 36 to your deposition, an article
- 5 by Dr. Megan Hutchcraft and others titled MUTYH as an
- 6 Emerging Predictive Biomarker in Ovarian Cancer.
 - Do you see that?
- 8 A. Yes.

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- 9 Q. And do you recall listing this article
- 10 as one of your supplemental reliance materials?
- 11 A. Yes, I did. It was one of the articles
- 12 I reviewed in preparation.
- 13 Q. Let's take a look at the abstract of
- 14 this article.
- 15 It begins by saying that approximately
- 16 18 percent of ovarian cancers have an underlying
- 17 genetic predisposition and many of the genetic
- 18 alterations have become intervention and therapy
- 19 targets.
- **Do you agree with that?**
- 21 A. I agree that you're reading it
- 22 correctly, yes.
- Q. But do you agree generally that
- 24 somewhere between 15 and 20 percent of ovarian
- cancers have a known genetic predisposition?

- 1 MS. THOMPSON: Objection.
 - THE WITNESS: I do, but it has nothing

594

- 3 to do with this particular case.
- 4 BY MS. BROWN:
 - Q. And why is that?
- 6 A. Because this patient doesn't have a
- 7 gene mutation, she has a single nucleotide variant,
- 8 which is not a mutation.
 - Q. So explain to me the difference.
- Does she have germline testing that did not show a germline mutation of this MUTYH?
- 12 A. It shows a variant, it does not show a
- 13 mutation.
- 14 Q. So explain to me how you know the 15 difference --
- 16 A. The variant --
- 17 Q. -- based on her testing.
- 18 A. So a gene mutation is more than just
- 19 one nucleotide change in all cases. And so there are
- 19 One flucteoride change in all cases. And so there are
- 20 specific variants. And if you look at this ClinVar
- 21 or if you look at her genetic report, there is a
- 22 specific description with a series of numbers
- 23 describing where along the gene this variant is
- 24 found.
- 25 **Q.** Okay.

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1 testimony about the tubal ligation in 1988 was not
  accurate based on your independent review of the
   medical records, correct?
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MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I relied on the medical

record for that in that case. I didn't have any 6

7 medical records with regard to her talc use, so I had

to rely on what she said in deposition. 8

9 BY MS. BROWN:

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10 Is it your approach, in evaluating 11

evidence from a Plaintiff Profile Form, a deposition, medical records, to favor information that's

12

contained in medical records over information 13

contained in deposition testimony or a Plaintiff

15 **Profile Form?**

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I think I try to use 17

18 both. Medical records, I think, are pretty accurate.

They're documented more contemporaneously. 19

20 BY MS. BROWN:

And if you look at page 3 of the 21

22 Plaintiff Profile Form under medical history,

Ms. Rausa was asked if she ever had a tubal ligation

and she said yes, right? 24

Yes. Um-hum. 25

1 takes a long time to develop, right? Because you

2 would agree that one of the things that's critical in

evaluating the complete picture is having an

understanding of what was going on with these women's

medical histories for as far back in time as

possible, right?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

8 THE WITNESS: Yes.

9 BY MS. BROWN:

10 Q. And one of the sort of just imperfect

11 facts of life when it comes to medical records

retention is that we often don't have the ability to

access, review and analyze medical records that go 13

back farther than 10 or 15 years, right?

15 Α. That's correct.

> Q. And you would agree that that's sort of

a limitation to the ability of somebody to evaluate 17

18 the cause of someone's cancer that we know takes a

really, really long time to develop, right? 19

20 MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: It could limit it, yes. 21

22 BY MS. BROWN:

23 And as it relates to Ms. Rausa, the O.

24 inability to review the medical records following the

25 birth of her second son in 1988 is a limitation, in

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- And then she was asked for the date of that and here, too, she said that that was 1988, correct?
- A. Yes, I see that.
- And did you, similarly, make a 5 O. determination that Ms. Rausa's recollection of when 7 she had a tubal ligation was inaccurate?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

9 THE WITNESS: No, I didn't say it was inaccurate, I just chose to use the medical record

documentation in my report. 11 BY MS. BROWN:

Okay. The difference between 2010 and 13 1988, of course, is 22 years, right?

Yes.

16 Q. Do you believe there is some uncertainty in your mind as to the timing of 17

18 Ms. Rausa's tubal ligation? MS. THOMPSON: Objection. 19

THE WITNESS: Yes, there is uncertainty 2.0

in my mind. I'd love to see the operative note from 21

when she actually had the tubal ligation. 22

23 BY MS. BROWN:

24 Yeah, that's kind of the problem,

right, with these cases that involve a cancer that

your mind, in terms of confirming the date of her 2 tubal ligation.

3 Is that fair.

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

THE WITNESS: I'm not quite sure I 5

understand the question. If I can paraphrase, I

don't think we have established the exact date of her

tubal ligation. 8

4

21

9 BY MS. BROWN:

10 Sitting here today at your deposition in the Rausa case, do you have an opinion as to the date Ms. Rausa underwent her tubal ligation? 12

13 MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

14 THE WITNESS: I don't.

15 BY MS. BROWN:

16 Okay. And does it matter to your O.

opinion that Ms. Rausa's ovarian cancer was caused by 17

talc, does it matter to you at all whether she had

her tubes tied in 1988 or whether she underwent a 19

20 tubal ligation in 2010?

MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

22 THE WITNESS: I think that the 1998 --

23 I'm sorry, 1988 tubal would have reduced her risk

24 some. But she still had 20 years of exposure to talc

from 1968 which she testified up until allegedly she

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ovarian cancer?
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MS. THOMPSON: Objection.

3 THE WITNESS: Absolutely not polycystic

ovarian disease. This is a the radiologist offering

an opinion without full -- well, he offered an 5

- opinion. It's a 62 year old women, 62 year old women 6
- don't have polycystic disease. Women who have 7
- ovarian cancer diagnosed a month later with cystic
- 9 ovaries that are malignant, it's not polycystic
- ovarian disease. The radiologist misinterpreted it, 10
- overreached his diagnostic -- what we would expect to
- see on a report. He simply could have said there are 12
- cysts. 13

2

- BY MS. BROWN: 14
- 15 0. Got it.

And so there are a number of records, 16 as you know, from around this time period noting 17 18 polycystic ovaries, right?

- Right. 19 A.
- 20 0. And as I understand your opinion, all of those medical records are likely misreading what 21 ultimately is diagnosed as her cancer, is that right? 22
- 23 A. I would have to look at each one of
- those records. 24

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Q. Well, let's just look at one more and 1 Enlarged polycystic ovaries, no solid A.

mass observed, ovaries better seen during

transabdominal imaging. Interesting.

Yes, that's what it says.

What's interesting about the Q. transabdominal part of this report?

- I would have expected that the
- transvaginal ultrasound would have been given a more 8
- 9 clear, accurate, architectural description of the
- 10 ovaries.
- 11 Q. Because your counsel jumped in with her view that this is a report of the transvaginal report 12 that we were just looking at. 13
 - Is this a transabdominal ultrasound?
- 15 MS. THOMPSON: That's not what I said.
- 16 MS. BROWN: Shhh.
- THE WITNESS: Okay. They've circled 17
- both transabdominal and transvaginal. 18
- BY MS. BROWN: 19

Q. Right.

- 21 And then there is this notation by
- somebody, and I'm not sure this is a physician, it's 22
- a sonographer, so it's a non-physician sonographer
- 24 that's writing his or her report, which is then
- given, I presume, to the radiologist who then

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dictated or created this report.

Q. Got it.

- 3 So, I'm sorry, what is your question? A.
- So my question is, in terms of this 4 Q.
- individual's ovarian findings of probable polycystic
- ovaries, are you of the same view that this is
- actually just a misinterpretation of what is
- ultimately diagnosed as her ovarian cancer? 8
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 0. And did I hear you say in terms of your professional opinion that it would be unusual, if not 11
- impossible, for a woman of her age to have had 12
- 13 polycystic ovarian syndrome?
- 14 MS. THOMPSON: Objection.
- 15 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- BY MS. BROWN: 16
- 17 Q. And why is that?
- 18 Because it's a disease, a condition of A.
- premenopausal women and Ms. Rausa was 62 years old 19
- and clearly menopausal. We don't see polycystic 20
- ovarian disease --21
- 22 Q. Got it. Go ahead.
- Another thing, you might note on the 23 A.
- handwritten report by the sonographer makes a 24
 - notation of small amount of free fluid in the pelvis,

- tell me how you considered this.
- MS. BROWN: We'll mark as 42 a medical 2 record that has the Bates number SVMCRMR-9. 3
- 4 (Exhibit 42, medical record Bates
- 5 stamped SVMCRMR-9, is marked for identification)
- THE WITNESS: Thank you. 6
- 7 BY MS. BROWN:
- 8 And so this is another St. Louis --
- 9 sorry -- St. Vincent Medical Center medical record and it's reporting postmenopausal bleeding in 10
- Ms. Rausa, correct, under history and symptoms? 11
- 12 A.
- 13 MS. THOMPSON: Objection. This is the
- same ultrasound study. 14
- 15 MS. BROWN: Well, he's going to testify
- 16 about that.
- 17 MS. THOMPSON: Okay. I thought you
- didn't realize you were giving us two copies of the 18 19 same thing.
- 20 Okay. You said another report, so I
- 21 was just...
- 22 BY MS. BROWN:
- 23 And under ovarian findings, you see the
- handwritten notes here of probable polycystic
- ovaries, right? 25

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1 A. No.
2 Q. You were asked about whether you
3 believe a medical record is more credible or the
4 patient testimony is more credible. Would that

5 depend on what the event is that the woman may be 6 describing?

6 describing? 7 MS.

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MS. BROWN: Objection to the form.

THE WITNESS: Certainly. I think the

9 source -- I'm sorry.

MS. BROWN: Objection to the form.

THE WITNESS: I think the source, if

12 there is more than one source, then we have to

13 evaluate that. But as we just talked about, talcum

14 powder is not noted at all in the medical records in

these three cases, nor have I seen it in my clinicalexperience in other medical records. So with regard

17 to talcum powder use, I have to rely on the patient

18 and her family in their depositions to establish that

19 they used talcum powder.

20 BY MS. THOMPSON:

Q. And does talcum powder use tend to be habitual, at least in Ms. Rausa's case, she used it

3 after every shower, versus remembering a date of a

24 procedure or a medical event --

25 A. Well, I think it's easy --

In Ms. Newsome's deposition, you can pull it out or I can read it, that she reported that the five years leading up to her diagnosis, her

4 weight fluctuated between 158 and 162, 63. I believe

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690

5 that would be a BMI of about 29.

6 Is that consistent with what you 7 calculated her BMI at the time of diagnosis?

MS. BROWN: Objection. Form.

9 And do you mind, Margaret, just reading

10 the page and lines for the record?

MS. THOMPSON: Sure. And in the five

12 years leading up to your diagnosis, about what was

13 your weight?

Answer: It fluctuated between about

15 158 and 162, 163.

MS. BROWN: What's the page/line?

MS. THOMPSON: Page 198, 13 through 15.

18 MS. BROWN: Okay.

19 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. The

20 question --

21 BY MS. THOMPSON:

Q. That would calculate to about 29, less

23 than 30, is that consistent with the weight that was

24 reported in the medical record at the time of

25 diagnosis?

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MS. BROWN: Object to form.

THE WITNESS: -- just like if somebody

3 is brushing their teeth in particular, you sort of do

4 things on a routine basis. And so if I brush my

5 teeth every morning, some of these women report that

6 they used talcum powder on a routine, daily basis, as

7 this particular case is, after showering. So it's

8 just part of their routine, personal care.

9 BY MS. THOMPSON:

10 Q. Have there ever been any

11 epidemiological studies, to your knowledge,

12 associating Nystatin use with ovarian cancer?

A. None.

14 Q. Have there ever been any

15 epidemiological studies associating soap with ovarian

16 cancer?

13

21

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17 A. I'm not aware of any.

18 Q. In the epidemiological studies that

19 look at talcum powder use, that's a self-reporting

20 question, right?

A. Yes. Just like a deposition, the

22 patient reports.

Q. Right. That's what I was getting at.

I'll ask a few questions about

25 Ms. Newsome.

1 MS. BROWN: Form.

2 THE WITNESS: Yes, specifically her

3 BMI -- sorry. My notes have gotten a little bit

4 shuffled here.

5 Her BMI was 28.5. So what did you say,

6 29?

8

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7 BY MS. THOMPSON:

Q. Approximately.

9 A. Okay.

Q. And I asked if they were consistent.

11 A. That's consistent with here -- what she

12 reported as her weight for the prior five years.

13 Q. And 28.6 or 29 would not be considered 14 obese, right?

A. It's not considered obese.

16 Q. Did Ms. Newsome have a bialletic

17 mutation in MUTYH?

A. No.

19 Q. Is there any evidence that the VUS that

20 Ms. Newsome had is pathogenic?

A. There is no evidence that I'm aware of

in the medical literature, and especially with the

23 ClinVar gathering of data from many sources, there is24 no reported cases of ovarian cancer associated with

that. It's not really a mutation, it's a variance.

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you. We were talking about stromal and germ cell. 21

22 MS. THOMPSON: And -- and --

23 MS. BROWN: No testifying.

24 BY MS. BROWN:

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Let me just is ask you, because maybe

704 706

1 it's late in the day, we're getting confused.

I understood your testimony to be that 2

talcum powder does not cause mucinous epithelial

4 ovarian cancer.

Is that true? 5

A. I think that's my belief, yes. 6

MS. BROWN: Okay. I have no further

questions. Thank you very much. 8

9 MS. THOMPSON: I'm sorry. I forgot to

ask my questions about Ms. Converse. 10

11 Will you give me permission --

MS. BROWN: Go right ahead.

MS. THOMPSON: They were on a different 13

page and I missed them.

(EXAMINATION OF DR. CLARKE-PEARSON BY MS. THOMPSON:) 15

16 I do have a few questions about

Ms. Converse that I had not covered before. 17

Ms. Brown suggested that Dr. Schwartz

concluded that talcum powder was not a cause of Ms.

Converse's ovarian cancer.

Is that an accurate statement?

That's not how I understand his

23 deposition.

Did he even know that she used talcum 24 Q.

25 powder?

1 under the circumstances. But the final pathology

opinion he came to in the middle of the operation

fault of the pathologist, it's the best they can do

with regard to frozen section that came back saying

endometrioid, which is not correct. And that's not a

report came out clear cell. But there is no evidence

that this patient had endometriosis.

BY MS. THOMPSON:

5 O. And what is the basis for the opinion that she does not have endometriosis, did not have endometriosis?

8 Α. There is no evidence of endometriosis 9 at the time of surgery when Dr. Schwartz had full

10 exposure to look at all the pelvic tissues.

11 Endometriosis is not a single implant on an ovary

12 that causes cancer. It's implants on pelvic

13 surfaces, what we call peritoneum, whether it's the

bladder, rectum, colon, others areas in the pelvis,

and does land on the ovaries too, but not just in one 15

16 spot.

17 So there was no evidence from what he

18 saw outside of her ovary that looked like

19 endometriosis. And the pathologist who looked at the

ovary called it a clear cell carcinoma, did not see 20

21 any endometriosis. So further, she had no past

22 history of any signs or symptoms that would suggest

endometriosis. 23

24 O. Ms. Brown suggested that Ms. Converse's 25 treating doctors advised her daughter to have

69 (Pages 703 to 706)